BYWAYS OF EUROPE.

The Novel and Disagreeable Features of Continental Travel.

GREAT ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

In the Railway Accommodations Afforded the General Public.

BEAUTIES OF THE BAVARIAN BEER

NANTES, FRANCE, October 24 .- I have a habit, at home or abroad, of trying to look at life through its back doors and windows, from the under and rougher side, as it were; and so here on the continent, in the little time I have had this autumn, and in the more leisurely wanderings I have had here in other years, I have passed the most time with the "lower classes," as they are called; at public fountains, where the backbreaking loads of water are drawn, among the men and maid servants in the little courts of great and small hotels, with the porters bout railway stations with those who labor in most menial duties upon the street, at the sunny side of market places where you will see the real peasantry of countries and cau find what it can accomplish and what is its ntmost ambition and I think the honest thing to be said is that on the whole there is general contentment. It is hard for us to understand this, because it is inconceivable to us how we could be thus contented.

When you get close to the European peasant you will find that it is equally as difficult for him to conceive of any other condition than that in which he exists. This is why, also, that republies obtain so slowly To be sure the people are church and throne-ridden, that is, from our standpoint they are; but they were born into it fashioned out of it, and have so assimilated of it that they know no other life, desire no other life, and, have perhaps, as some social scientists assert, ompelling them to acquire the intellectuality requisite, would be something like an act of cruelty. They are simple, childish people, content in their severe labor; satisfied with their, to us, niggardly recompense; happy in the few holidays the year brings about; patient under the tithing of either King or church; proud that the one protects and the other shrives, and quite radiant, at the end, to lay aside the working clothes of the sodden days behind, for the promised finery of the eternal holiday beyond.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES, Continental railway travel has some truly interesting features. They have the same idiotic little carriages as in England, comorising from four to six compartments, each solding eight people in the first and second, and ten persons in the third-class compart-ments. In Bavaria there are fourth-class cars or carriages. These are principally used in time of war for the transportation of troops, and are plainly marked: "To contain troops, and are plainly marked: ten horses or 36 men." Save in Save in France the service, such as it is, is everywhere equal, if not superior, to that in England. One has to personally see his baggage in the luggage van, and not only give trinkgelt or a pour-boire, to have it labeled, but also to have it put aboard. The guard is the monarch of the train. While he cannot take money for fare, whether or no, with unblushing coolness he would take a bribe from anybody for anything; and even officers of the road think it quite the proper thing to pay tribute to the guard should they wish to occupy an entire

So far does this guard-bribing go that a train of 13 first and second class carriages moved out of Berlin last week containing 67 450 people, and over 100 people were left at the station who desired to take this particular train. The guards had sold the excluar train. Lee guards had sold the exclu-sive use of nearly every compartment on this train to individual passengers. In con-nection with this universal nuisance I have heard it seriously stated that the real reason why the introduction of the American sleeping cars upon continental railway lines is so slowly effected is the opposition of these very guards, who thus lose a great portion of their revenue.

If you have to travel all night, by slipping

a five mark piece (about \$1 25) or very much less, into the hand of the guard, you will secure an entire compartment, or, at least one side of one, where you can stretch at full length, whatever may be the discomforts of other passengers, too poor er too ignorant to employ the same system. A berth in the dirty little continental seleeping cars that have crept into the service, and which contain about four compartments of four berths each, cost three times as much, and is not half as comfortable, as these sleepers have no accommodations whatever—the conductor, usually a vile fellow, who continually insists upon your purchasing his bad wines, relusing to blacken your boots, brush you.or, do up your berth in the morning, although he is conductor and porter in one.

A TRIFLE UNCERTAIN.

The first grand scramble at stations over, one inquires hastily of one of the myriad of uniformed officials how long a wait will be had. If he says 15 minutes, for he is quite likely to, as no one knows anything about it, the train pulls out in 3. If he tells you 5, it is more likely to be half an hour. If you are assured by the great horned spoon that you are to have half an hour at such and such a station for a meal, and you get seated at the table, your money taken-for that is the first thing-you have possibly got a gulp stored away when a uniformed lunatic rushes in with the hysterical announcement that your train is just pulling out. Back somersaults are turned, the wrong compartment is found, you are locked in, and directly you will witness nearly every one of this train load quietly retracing his steps to the dining room.

Again, you will see a tempting lanch spread in a little stall not ten feet from your nose and the carriage window. You essay to get out of your compartment, but are informed the train is just moving. You sink back in your seat in despair, and sit for an agonized half hour looking at that tempting lusch. It you show the slightest rebellion and signal to the lunch maiden or lad to draw nigh and administer unto you, that uniformed Nemesis charges upon both of you with absolute ferocity, and your companions frown you down. Again, you must not stretch your legs. The station agent in uniform and gold enough for a field marshal positively protests. The train is going in-

stantly-"im augenblick." You revolt and, after a great row, or a small bribe, you get upon your feet. Down along the concrete comes something like a prismatic cyclone. Fourteen uniformed porters have got an old dame and her baggage, which could be taken in one hand, but which is rattling along on three trucks, and which is rating along on three tracks, and are rushing her like a Dakota hurricane to-ward the train; four porters clear the way with awful words of warning; two more open the carriage; she is hurled bag and baggage into a compartment; several bells are rung; one or two people (also uniformed) blow small, shrill horns; and then the guard and the 18 porters, the bell ringers and the horn blowers, all taking snuff and all giving vent to innumerable "sos!" retire and drink beer before your maddened eyes for a full ten minutes. Then, maybe, the train moves

quietly away. The particularly demoniac thing about all this is that everybody besides yourself seems to be perfectly satisfied. The fact is that a half, surely a whole, day's travel fags out the average American, who is annoyed beyond expression by what he does and doesn't get at continental railway stations; and the only comfortable way to get along is to rest at some intermediate city or village at night. I should not neglect to state that, so far as convenience of arrangement, cleanlinese and general comfort, the European railway station itself is immeasurably supe-rior-to the old hovel of an affair called a depot in America. They are all models of

neatness, tidiness and comfort.

Not unfrequently they are the preliest structures to be seen for a half day's ride; they always have their bit of lawn about them; many are covered with ivy or other.

creeping plants; there are flowers in pots and in plats always in view of the tired passengers, and in every respect they are s welcome casis, at least to the sight in travel. Through Germany many are supplied with chimes of bells, not clanging harsh bells, but voiceful, melodic bells that seem to say as we move away:

Well-good-by! Then-good-by! Friends-good-by!

I will confess that I am a graduate, and with the highest honors, as a beer drinker. I have got along without it for over ten years, because that is the way I wished to live, without endeavoring to force others into my way of abstinence; and I also confess that I still remember its foaming pres-ence and hospitable cheer with something akin to that tender reverence with which on contemplates in reverie the roystering inctuous side of the character of some dear triend long gone. And so when at a little brown village half hid behind stacks of hop poles, a brewer of Bavarian beer showed his rosy old mug alongside the compartment, I welcomed him with right good fellowship.

BAVARIAN BEER. We were nearly two hours together, and we talked all that time about Bavarian beer. This brewer said, so help him, that it was all nonsense about himself and his brother brewers possessing any wonderful secret for beer-brewing, as many supposed. Indeed, this notion, had become such a fixed belief that Bayarian brewers' hands had been able to infamously impose upon brewers in other countries who had expended enormous sums in preparing special machinery and buying "Bayarian beer secrets." Bayarian beer was better than any other beer in the world, and always would be, he said, for the simplest of reasons. These chiefly were climate, water, care. He was certain that the climatic conditions gave the finest hops for brewing in the world; that these were not alone neces-sary he showed by citing the fact that though Bavarian hops were exported largely, still brewers using them abroad failed of de-sired results. The water, he thought, had much to do with it. All Bavarian streams. are remarkable for their purity, and all of those from which the water supply for breweries is drawn, have their source in and for miles run through the chalk hills and mountains of Bayaria. To these two facts and the extraordinary care taken in brewing, he

attributed the perfection of Bavarian beer, which always had been famous for its per-

fect color, quality and effects.

Although I was hastening to the seaboard, I could not resist a peep at dear, delightful old Nuremberg. Near it is located the immense factory of the Faber pencils; it is the greatest storehouse in the world for Santa Claus, and the art studies that everywhere abound in this most picturesque city of the continent, though artists never visit it, is worth a European trip alone. Away back, almost in the uncounted years, Nuremberg was a seat of learning, the home of art, the storehouse of riches. So there is not only left to the artist of to-day many quaint studies for his con-templation, but the entire old city is a succession of such rare and marvelous pictures in color and grouping and architecture as any dozen other cities of the continent do not possess. The very air is full of art. Why, all the cities of the Orient have not rarer Byzantiue studies than Nuremberg; all Greece never showed finer Dories, Ionics or Corinthians, in orders; and all styles of architecture which were ever known seem to be, in Nuremberg, not only wrought to pertection in themselves, but developed into composites of wonderful beauty and loveliness. So it is, I suppose, that throughout all Europe when a bit of architectural beauty in design is seen which cannot at once be properly classified, it is straightway

termed "Nuremberg." A WALLED CITY. But a stone's throw from the station you pass into the city proper underneath a mighty gate; for Nuremberg, you must know, is the only city in Europe still preserving ber ancient walls, perhaps the most great towers at frequent intervals, and havng yet a dry moat 100 feet in width and 50 feet in depth; and directly you are along-side the Lorenzo Cathedraf, which possesses a wonderful rose window and portal, and the equally wonderful ciborium or mon-strance, by Adam Krafft; while in art and literature the names of Durer, Wolgemut, Krafft, Vischer, Kulmbach and Hans Sachs bestow upon Nuremberg great honor. Just beyond is the splendid bronze fountain representing the virtues (Tugend brumen)by Peter Vischer, who to German fame was the most noted worker in bronze that ever lived. Other famous pieces by Vischer which I saw here were the Gansemauchen, the Dudel-sackpie fer, and the Schone Brumen, a marvelous Gothic bronze fountain sustaining 22

Great books glowing with interest could be written about Nuremberg. As the even-ing was coming on, I passed a few moments away up, up, up in the mighty tower among the relies of the German Inquisition, which began and ended here; and took a peep into the wonderful well, 300 feet deep, from the bottom of which extends a subterranean passage to the center of the city; paused under the lime tree, planted by Empress Cunigunde 800 years ago, and returned through the quaintest and crookedest streets eyes ever beheld, to my hotel, from which I sallied at an early hour the next morningand I can never forget the saffron and golden glories of that sunrise upon the weird, quaint gables, minarets and domes of old Nurem-berg—for the train which, 24 hours later, brought me through the queen city of all cities of pleasures, gay, beautiful and enchanting Paris, and thence through that other "paradise of France," the transcendently beautiful valley of the Loire to the quaint old city of Nantes by the sea. EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

A New Fast Train via the P., C. & St. L. Ry. and a Great Improvement in the Soburban Accommodations of the P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. Under the schedule in effect Sunday, No-ember 10, a new train, No. 21, running from New York, will leave Pittsburg Union tion, via the Panhandle route, central time, at 1:15 A. M., arrive at Columbus 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Indianapolis 12:50 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M., and Chicago 5:00 P. M., carrying Pullman vestibule cars to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and a Pullman dining car from Columbus to St. Louis. The limited express for Cincinnati will leave at 9:00 P. M., instead of 8:00 P. M., but the express trains leaving Pittsburg at 7:30 A. M., 12:05 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. will run as heretofore. There are a few slight changes in the suburban schodules of the

in the corrected time card, which will appear in Monday's issue of this paper.

Five new accommodation trains will be placed in service on the P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. in each direction between Allegheny and Leetsdale, and there will be Sunday afternoon trains stopping at all stations in each direction between Allegheny and Beaver Falls. The vast improvement in the Ft. Wayne suburban service, caused by the addition of these new and the rearrangement of the old trains, will be indicated in the corrected time tables, which will appear in Monday's issue of this paper, and they are specified in detail in the commutation leaflets issued by the company, a copy of which will be given to each passenger on the sub-urban trains of this afternoon and evening, beginning with the train leaving Pittsburg

P., C. & St. L. Ry., which will be indicated

at 3:30 P. M., Central time.

The Pennsylvania limited will leave Pittsburg at 8:45 P. M., instead of 7:45 P. M., and a train will arrive at Pittsburg from Alliance at 5:55 P. M. Other than these there will be no changes in the Pennsylvania Company's through trains.

New Wall Papers. Our new line of wall papers, now opening, embraces all the best things of all the lead-CRUMRINE, BANE & BASSETT.

WHAT drink is the most healthful and refreshing? F. & V.'s Pittsburg beer. All

BITING BRONCHOS.-How they are captured and broken is told by Will C. Ferril in to-morrow's DIS-

PROGRESSIVE RIGHTS Entertainingly Discussed by Laymen and Pastors in a Quiz.

AMENDING CONFESSION OF FAITH

Is Set Forth as a Prerogative of Advancing Christianity.

CHURCH NEWS AND NOTES OF THE DAY

There was a large attendance at the 'Quiz' meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association on Monday morning. These meetings are growing in interest, as many of the questions asked concern matters that are constantly being brought to notice in church work. J. H. Baldwin, Esq., although last on the

list of questions, spoke first, as he had other engagements. He presented, in terse but forcible language, the legal view as to the revision of the Confession of Faith, saying that much interest is felt in regard to the question; not only a broad one, but all important. The two Assemblies united on the basis of three articles in 1869, giving them all the legal and corporate rights of the Assembly of 1838, in which the Confession of Faith was to be sincerely received, adopted and continued as the policy of the church. This was ratified by the two Assemblies in Pittsburg in 1860, thus giving them precisely the same powers as before. Is there anything in this to prohibit revision? The right to change is certainly a most valuable one. Prior to 1869 the right certainly existed. As far as the surroundings are concerned, there is nothing to limit. In the common standard the right to to limit. In the common standard the right to amend the confession is very clear. No dissatisfied minority can lay any legal claim to property if the change be made according to the spirit of the standard. The civil courts would take no jurisdiction, because it is an ecclesiastical question, and courts are very chary of interfering in such matters. The right to make a change then is certainly inherent. To strike out any of the doctrines such as for instance that of election or perserverance of the saints would be an entirely different matter and would present an entirely different phase, but to revise as proposed, would not give the minority any legal claims to the property now held by the General Assembly.

In answer to the third question Rev. S. J. Fisher said: "Three parties are to be considered: ordination does not give a man unlimited authority; the former pastor may have been brought into special relationship; most fitting often that he should be called in to bury the dead. The unwritten law is that the bride shall choose the one to perform the marriage 'ceremony, and who more fitting than the one who had been her pastor? How far the present pastor should be recognized at such times is a matter of courtesy between the three parties, the family, the former pastor and the present. But the fermer pastor is doing nothing unministerial when he consents

pastor and the present. But the former pastor is doing nothing unministerial when he consents to officiate at these services.

Dr. Holland thought that there could be none better fitted to nominate officers than the session; there is a manifest propriety in their choosing who shall sit with them in council. This idea did not meet with favor from several ministers.

Rev. J. M. Duff thought there are terrors and the candidate for licensure, without adding to the candidate for licensure, without adding to them the "shorter catechism." Every minister undoubtedly would find it a help, but there are practical objections to its being compulsory. The power to think is essential, to memorize is not; the candidate's power to reason should be tried; the time could be better employed in the meeting of Preshytery. to reason should be tried; the time could be be ter employed in the meeting of Presbytery. Rev. I. N. Hays, D. D., said the greater i cluded the less; what a teaching elder may d a ruling elder surely may; a lay committee h no right to baptize, administer the sacrament or to organize a church; but a comittee of Pre bytery appointed to do this work would hat the right to administer the sacraments.

"Lord, give me light to do Thy work, For only, Lord, from Thee Can come the light by which these eyes The work of truth can see.

'O send me light to do Thy work, More light, more wisdoln give Then shall I work Thy work indeed While on Thine earth I live.

The work is Thine, not mine, O Lord, It is Thy race we run; Give light and then shall all I do Be well and truly done." THANKSGIVING Day, Thursday, 28th inst. New York Presbytery 67 to 15 for revision

Baptist minister. THE M. E. Church at Smith's Ferry will be pened to-morrow. FIFTEEN were recently added to the Presby-erian Church, Evans City. THE National Sabbath Association will mee

"BOB" BURDETTE will soon be ordained as

in this city December 3 and 4. A BAZAAR was held yesterday in aid of the wissvale Presbyterian Church. CLEARFIELD Presbyterians are being helper in their singing by a new pipe organ. THE new postmaster in Philadelphia, John Fields, is a Methodist local preacher.

THIRTY-NINTH Street Presbyterian Church held a pound social Tuesday evening. BUENA VISTA CHURCH (United Presbyter (an) added 16 to its membership last Sunday. THE Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead visited Clearfield yesterday for confirmation services BEN HOGAN, the converted "prize-fighter."

holding revival meetings in Wheeling, W. or the erection of a M. E. Church in Monte

THE Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday next will listen to reports from the THE Christian Endeavor Society of Sandusky

Street Baptist Church gave an oyster supper last night. THE German Evangelical Church, Allegheny, has called the Rev. Mr. Bahr, of Wheeling, to be its pastor.

THE Society of Mercy in connection with Trinity Church held a fair in Cyclorama Hall REV. W. T. KRUSE has removed from

Wayne to be pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elwyn, Pa. PITTSBURG Church Union will hold a meet ing in the Smithfield M. E. Church on Tuesday next at 7:30 P. M. A METHODIST in Kansas City, Mo., offers

\$25,000 and the ground for the proposed mis-sionary training school. REV. F. C. KLEIN lectured on Thursday and Friday nights in the M. P. Church, Fifth avenue, on "Scenes in Japan." FIFTEEN thousand of Bishop Thoburn's sermonettes are printed weekly in Urdu and the same number in Hindi.

THE Butler Street M. E. Church Ladies' Aid

Society gave an entertainment on Thursday evening for the organ fund. REV. J. H. MARSHALL, who died recently had been paster of the Concord and North But-ler churches pearly 25 years;

REV. C. E. LOCKE delivered the address at the first anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Bingham Street M. E. Church. THE most important thing attracting the minds of the R. C. Church at present is the congress which opens at Baltimore to-morrow. EPISCOPAL services will be held at the

Eleventh U. P. Church, West End, to-morrow at 3:30 P. M., when Rev. Mr. Brown will preach. REV. N. DONALDSON will address the Pres-byterian Ministerial Association Monday morn-ing on "Helping One Another in Special Ser-REV. JOHN H. PRUGH, paster of Grace Reformed Church, goes East on Monday to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Home Mis

THE Butler Presbytery has prepared a list of appointments for special evangelistic services to be held in the various churches during the

sent an appeal to the ministry asking that they speak on the question of civil service retorm on Thanksgiving. The new pastor of Grace English Lutheran Church, corner Seventh and Carson streets, Southside, Rev. Dr. Holloway, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Mr. W. W. Grier, Hulton, Pa., presented a bugger to Dr. Sophie E. Johnson, also one to Rev. T. F. Cummings, for use in their mis-sionary work in India. He was sent to the reformatory, but was soon released for good conduct.

Mn. Tenny, the actor, was invited recently to speak of the theater at the English Church congress. He argued that plays are becoming

and Friday evenings by the Second Congrega-tional Church, Allegheny, consisting of tab-leaux of Hindeo life.

REV. J. E. BOLD has commenced his work as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Johnstown. The temporary chapel has been completed and is in use.

A MASS convention for the discussion of the principles of civil government will be beld in the First Presbyterian church, Zanesville, O., on the 19th and 20th inst. THE International Sunday School Associa-

tion will meet in this city next year, it having been so voted at a meeting of delegates from the schools in Allegheny county. REV. JAMES A. MURRAY of Carlisle, Pa. has given \$3,000 to the Western Theological Seminary, the results of savings of years. He is now laid by from active work.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the First Con gregational Church, Allegheny, at their meet-ing yesterday, decided to give their annual New England dinner December 18. THE dinners given by the ladies of Grace Reformed Church this week were a decided suc-cess, nearly 1,000 enjoying them, and \$500 will be added to the church fund thereby,

In 1714 there were 396,087 temples in Japan. Now there are only a little over 50,000. The Government has recently permitted the registration for the first time of a Christian chapel. "DAVID'S Grief for Absalom," being the subject for the Sunday school study to morrow, will be explained by Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., at the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. THE Baptist churches of Western Pennsyl-

vania will hold a conference at Sharon on Mon-day and Tuesday, December 2 and 3, to plan for the promotion of the church in this part of the THE Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip, of Grace Reformed Church, have secured Rev. G. Purves, D. D., to lecture for them next Thursday evening. His subject will be "Suc-

AT the cornerstone laying of the new Epis-copal Church at Braddock, there were present besides the Episcopalian clergy a Methodist minister, a Presbyterian, a Lutheran and a Catholic priest.

THE Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church at his meeting in Indianapolis reported receipts of \$77,504 31; dis-bursements, \$07,600 47; total receipts since or-ganization, \$404,997 08. THE fifteenth anniversary of the East End branch of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the

East Liberty Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening, the 17th instant. Rev. De Witt M. Benham will deliver the address. DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER, a noted physician

says. Do not eat baked beans before going to church. They will stay in the stomach and their indigestion will do much toward spoiling the enjoyment of the exercises there. HOMESTEAD U. P. Church will be dedicated

to-morrow, Rev. W. J. Reig, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. D. F. McGill in the after-noon, and Rev. J. Q. A. McDowell in the even-ing. Rev. A. R. Van Fossen is pastor. THE Sunday School Association of Allegheny Presbytery, held an institute last week in the Sewickley Church. Papers were read by Rev. D. V. Mays, Mr. S. Hamilton, Mr. S. Agnew, Prof. H. T. McClelland and Rev. W. E. Donald-

ZOCKLER'S "Manual of Theological Scien ces" credits the Greek Church with 92,000,000 adherents; the Roman Catholic, 210,000,000; the Protestant, 150,000,000. The percentage of in-crease in the last century was: Catholic, 0.85; Protestant, 20.50.

REV. W. F. CONNER read a paper on "Miracles" at the Methodist ministers' meetan inactes at the memorist ministers meeting on Monday morning. He endeavered to refute the teachings on this subject contained in "Robert Eismere," Next Monday Rev R. B. Mansell will speak on "The Law of a Successful Christian Life,"

THE pastor and members of St. Phillip's R. Church, Crafton, were agreeably surprised on Sunday last by a visit from singers in Alle gheny, who rendered the mass excellently. Miss Lillie Rettrick was the soprano; Mr. Frank Meldon, tenor; Mr. Edward Ghearing, bass, with Mr. Paul A. McGurn presiding at the or-

Ministerial Association, on Monday afternoon, the question of disbanding was discussed, the attendance having fallen off. It was decided to ask that the regular ministers' meetings be emitted on the last Monday of the month and all meet together. Rev. C. E. Folton, D. D., read a paper on "Pastoral Visitations."

VERY interesting services were held in Trinity Church on Wednesday in connection Trinity Church on Wednesday in connection with "A Quiet Day for Women." Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, delivered four addresses. The topics were "Repentance," "Faith," "Obedience," "Love." Bishop Whitehead, Rev. Samuel Maxwell, rector of the church; Rev. J. Cameron, of the Southside Church, and other ministers were present.

AT the meeting of the Ministerial Associa tion on Monday Rev. M. M. Patterson, in speaktion on Monday Rev. M. M. Patterson, in speak-ing of people taking partin the prayer meeting, said: There should be a spirit of sociability and familiarity; the duty to take part should be impressed on all; experienced Christians should teach others how to take part. Next Monday Rev. R. H. Hood will speak on "Can Pure Gospel Literature be Made Attractive to Children? If So, How?"

DURING the 11 years' pastorate of the Rev. I. N. Hays, D. D., with the Central Church, be has preached about 1,000 sermons, besides de-livering almost innumerable addresses: has received nearly 600 into the membership of the church; and which is now larger than ever before. The location of the edifice hinders them from commanding the patronage of the wealthler classes, so that it is harder to provide properly for the finances.

THOSE who discourage religious work will do well to ponder the words of the King of do well to pender the words of the king of Samoa, who, on receipt of presents from the Government at Washington, sent them for their kindness to the shipwrecked Germans and Americans wrote: "We return our grateful thanks to the great American people. When we assisted your sailors we considered we were only doing the duty of human beings toward our brothers. We have been taught that the Savior came into the world to save everybody, and we were only following His teachings in a small way."

Buy E. L. Curris, professor in McCorrick.

REV. E. L. CURTIS, professor in McCormick Theological Seminary, having been criticised for what he was supposed to have said, sends the following: To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Dear Size—The Dispaten:

Dear Size—The notice of my recent sermon (sent out by the Associated Press) which appeared in your columns misrepresents my views. I believe fully in the special divine inspiration of the Book of Job. and hold it to be an integral part of the word of God. I also regard Job as a historical character and not the mere creation of poetle fancy. Very truly yours, EDWARD L. CHETS. EDWARD L. CURTIS.

CHICAGO, November 2. THE idea is entertained by many that a min-ister's life is one of case. To such we would ister's life is one of case. To such we would commend the perusal of the following figures, of the work accomplished in one year by the Rev. A. Jackson, formerly pastor of the Southside Presbyterian Church: During the year he has been pastor in Galt, Ontario, he has preached 165 sermons, delivered 61 addresses, conducted 24 funerals, solemnized 9 marriages, baptized 44 children and 4 adults, presided at 35 meetings in connection with his church, mailed over 2000 letters, spent 118 days in parish visiting, made 1,080 pastoral visits, conducted devotional exercises in 600 houses, spent 22 days at Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly, traveled over 12,000 miles, received 97 members into the church, ordained 8 new elders, beside all the time necessary for preparation for these public duties. To those who talk of "ministerial laziness," "go thou and do likewise" would be a very appropriate motto.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW UPHELD.

A Case in Court Where the Statutes Then selves Stood No Show. NEW YORK, November 8 .- By a recent

decision of the court of appeals, the unwritten law has been upheld as against the plain terms of the statutes, and the case is one that will not only become historic, but is absolutely new in the jurisprudence of this State. In brief, the debistoric, but is absolutely new in the juris-prudence of this State. In brief, the de-cision is this: That a prospective beneficiary under a will cannot acquire the property bequeathed to him, if by a criminal act he perfects his title to the property described in the testament. In the case at hand the prospective beneficiary secured control of property by willful mur-der, and, after due conviction, presumed to set up his claim under the will of the vic-tim, as it he had been a law-abking citizen. The history of the affair gives a peculiar view of law, for the Supreme Court affirmed view of law, for the Supreme Court affirmed that the murderer under the statute had an absolute right to the property bequeathed to him in the will, and the Court of Appeals has reversed this decision, with the dissent of Judge Gray. The would-be legates, when 15 years old, poisoned his grandfather with strychnine, the coverent his altering the strike will

FRANK G. CARPENTER, in to morrow's DISPATCH, describes the drinking and gambling cus-toms of the Far Bast.

to prevent his altering the existing will leaving him the estate worth some \$7,000

GLASS MEN IN COURT O'Hara People Ask for an Injunction

PRESIDENT SMITH ON THE STAND.

Against the Flint Union.

May Sullivan Testifies in the Bailey and Donaldson Trial.

THOMAS PREEBORN SUES PITTSBURG

A motion was filed before Judge Ewing

vesterday by T. C. Lazear, Esq., represent ing the O'Hara Glass Company, asking for an injunction to restrain the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, William J. Smith, President, and William J. Dillon Secretary, from further carrying out an order keeping their employes from work. The plaintiffs allege that Messrs. Smith and Dillon, who are respectively President and Secretary, issued an order two weeks ago compelling certain of their employes to go out on a strike. This order was issued on complaint of Local Union No. 4, which embraces the employes of the O'Hara Glass Works, as well as other works. The plaintiffs further averred that they were unable to fill the strikers' places, and that they are at a great loss, because they cannot fill their orders. They further claim that the order was a violation of an agreement entered into between the associated manufacturers of flint glass and the American Filmt Glass Workers' Union at their joint matter some time see. ciated manufacturers of fiint glass and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union at their joint meeting some time ago.

William H. Dunn, John Artnur, Daniel Welscher and Michael Gavin, employes of the O'Hara Glass Works, were called and testified that they went out on a strike because of the order issued by Messrs. Smith and Dillon. The defense, which is represented by R. H. Johnston, C. C. Dickey and R. S. Martin, replied by placing William Smith on the stand. He testified to being the President of the Flint Glass Workers' Association, and that he issued the order, after being instructed to do so by a vote of the association. The cause of the strike was that the O'Hara Glass Company had violated the agreement entered into by the committees representing the manufacturers and workmen. They had placed boys to do the finishing for the "plugs" and "formers," and paid only boys' wages, when the agreement especially stipulated that only skilled workmen should be so employed and paid journeyman wages. Mr. Smith stated that the Flint Glass Workers' Union was not an incorporated body, and an order issued by himself or the Secretary was not binding unless it was ordered by a majority of the union. It has always been the custom to

not binding unless it was ordered by a majority of the union. It has always been the custom to employ men to do the finishing for that department, and all other factories employ men, and

ment, and all other factories employ men, and not boys.

During the examination of Mr. Smith when the statement was made that an agreement regulating the work and wages of glassworkers had been entered into by both manufacturers and workmen, Judge Ewing remarked: "I don't believe in any agreement between manufacturers and men that tends to restrict the work of a labor-saving machine? It tends to raise the price and both are guilty of conspiracy to the public."

Secretary Dillon was next placed on the stand and his testimony was the same as Mr. Smith's, excepting the fact that the workers had agreed to submit this question to arbitration, but the manufacturers refused this. The arguments in the case will be heard to-day.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

The Right to Charge 10 Cents Extra on Trains Argued Pro and Con.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, an argument was heard in the case of L. B. D. Recse against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appealed by the company from Common Pleas No. 2. Reese received a verdict for damages for having been ejected from a train for refusing naving seen ejected from a train for relasing to pay 10 cents over the regular fare from East Liberty to Pitsburg, collected when a cash fare is paid on the train.

The appeal of Reese Lindsay from Common Pleas No. 2 was argued. The suit was a stated case between Lindsay and Matilda G. McConnell to determine the validity of Mrs. McConnell's title in fee simple to a piece of property

neil to determine the validity of Mrs. McConneil's title in fee simple to a piece of property
in the Twentieth ward, willed to, her by her
mother, Mrs. Eveline Gross.

A similar suit, that of Louisa M. Dilworth
against Esther Gusky, appealed from Common
Pleas No. 1. was argued. The property in
question, which is in the Twenty-second ward,
was left to Mrs. Dilworth by her husband, and
she desired to sell it to Mrs. Gusky for \$55,000.
the suit being brought to clear away any cloud
there might be to the title to the property.

An argument was heard in the case of G.
W. McNiel, administrator of Ross S. Beatty,
against the Supreme Commandery United
Order of the Golden Cross of the World, appealed by the plaintiff from Common Pleas
No. 1. The suit was to recover the insurance
on the life of Beatty, who was a member of
the order. His policy was made payable to his
wife, but he afterward changed it to be paid
to bis mother. Upon his death his mother collected the money, but his administrator sued
to recover the amount from the company for
the wife.

An argument was heard in the case of Henry

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the wife.

An argument was heard in the case of Henry Warner, assignee of the Penn Bank against the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, appealed by the plaintiff from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was to recover a deposit of \$23,216.59 of the Penn Bank in the Farmers' Deposit National Bank. The latter bank did not deny the deposit, but held as a set off against it an unpaid cashier's check on the Penn Bank.

An argument was heard in the case of J. T. Keil against the Chartiers Valley Gas Company, appealed by the gas company from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was for damages

for a right of way for a pipe line taken through Keil's land.

An argument was heard on the appeal of James Barton, Robert McGregor and A. J. McGregor, executors of William W. McGregor from the decree of the Orphans' Court sustaining exceptions to their account in the partition of real estate.

ing exceptions to their account in the partition of real estate.

An argument was heard on the appeal of A. H. Lauman and J. M. Nieman, executors of G. E. Nieman, from the decree of the Orphans' Court dismissing their petition appealing from the assessment of a collateral inheritance tax on certain legacies left by G. E. Nieman.

The appeal of James G. Corcoran from Common Pleas No. 2 in his suit against Chess, Cook & Co. was argued. The suit was to recover a balance alleged to be due on a contract for building masoury.

An argument was heard in the case of Wm. Blakeley against Hill Burgwin, treatee, and others, appealed by Blakeley from Common Pleas No. 1. The case was an appeal by Blakeley from the order of Court confirming the account of Burgwin in the matter of the partition of the estate of W. H. Brown, Blakeley claiming counsel fees, etc.

Arguments were heard on the appeal of the McKeesport and Bellevernon Raircad Company from Common Pleas No. 1, in the suits of Andrew Lyls and wife, Otto Pfenningbans and the heirs of Charles Freeman against the company. The suits were for injunctions to restrain the railroad company from constructing their line through the property of the plantiffs, taking outbuildings, etc., belonging to them in so doing.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

Boyer's Majority Over Bigler in the County

1s 4,740 Votes, The Returning Board yesterday finished the official count of the vote of last Tuesday. The figures are:

For State Treasurer-Boyer, 23,507; Bigler For State Treasurer—Boyer, 23,507; Higler, 18,767; J. R. Johnston, 391. Boyer over Bigler, 4,740.

For District Attorney—Bowand, 16,384; Johnston, 25,304; J. M. Nevin, 531. Johnston over Rowand, 9,220. In Pitteburg Rowand 2,629, Johnston 12,448; Allegheny, Rowand 2,629, Johnston 5,248; buroughs, Rowand 2,451, Johnston 5,509; townships, Rowand 2,079, Johnston 5,654.

For Coroner—McDowell, 24,664; Beltzhoover, 19,085. McDowell's majority, 4,939.

MAY ON THE STAND.

She Testifies Against Laura Bafley and Florence Donaldson. Frank Hill and May Sullivan, of the Sco Frank Hill and May Sullivan, of the Scott-dalo case, were before Judge White yesterday, to give His Honor information concerning the case before sentence is passed on Laura Bailey and Florence Donaldson, who pleaded guilty to the charges against them. The girl said that she had been sent to Pittsburg by Bobbs, and was brought here by Frank Hill. He left her in the house on Second avenue, where she paid \$5 a week for board. Hill corroborated her statement. The two women will be sentenced to-day.

Is the City Responsible? Thomas Freeborn yesterday entered suitagainst the city of Pittsburg for \$5,000 damages against the city of Pittsburg for \$5,000 damages. On March 5, 1887, Freeborn was turnkey at Central station. During the night one of the prisoners, Samuel Miller, alias Houck, escaped from his cell into the corridor. He assaulted Freeborn with an iron bar, beating him over the head and seriously injuring him. Freeborn chaims that the city is liable by reason of the insufficiency of the lock on the cell door, allowing Miller to get out. An ordinance allowing Freeborn a sum of money for compensation had been presented in Council, but was defeated upon an opinion from the City Attorney, who said that the city was not responsible.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Joseph Ferry, William Gorman, George W. Smith, Mrs. E. Rudolph, George F. Hodge, Samuel Maxwell.

What Lawyers Have Done. In the Criminal Court yesterday R. L. Mar-shall was tried for assault and battery. The jury is out.

JOHN LUTZ and Louis Hilke, of Believue were tried for assault and battery on each other. The jury is out. HENRY SCHILLING, the restaurant keeper who was tried for fraudulently secreting goods to defrand his creditors, was found guilty.

S. J. Topping yesterday made a voluntary assignment of property in the Fourteenth ward to Thomas W. Alshits for the benefit of creditors.

The hearing in the petition of E. P. Hesser, J. P. Young and M. W. Wishart to have the bonds forfeited by them before Alderman McNulty dismissed, was continued restorday before Commissioner Herron. The principal teatimony was that of Alderman McNulty, who denied any knowledge of the alleged agreement to postpone the hearing.

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